



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE INDIVIDUAL DELINQUENT, A TEXT-BOOK OF DIAGNOSIS AND PROGNOSIS FOR ALL CONCERNED IN UNDERSTANDING OFFENDERS. By William Healy, M. D. Pp. xvi and 830. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1915.

Dr. Healy's book ushers in a new era in the attitude of the student toward the science of criminalistics. His treatment of the delinquent is from the point of view of one who has made a clear-headed study of the subject by the laboratory method rather than from that of the theorist. Dr. Healy has taken the material as it came to him—juvenile offenders of all types, and has made an intensive study of each one as an individual—hence the significance of the title, "*The Individual Delinquent*." Where he has found similar phenomena of behavior he has grouped together those individuals who possessed them. But the individual has been uppermost, not a scheme of classification. For this reason the book should prove especially valuable to the legal profession as it justifies the need of considering each offender, not as one of a class, but as a social unit. It breaks down legal procedure as fettered by the shackles of precedent and gives weight to the doctrine of individual treatment by the method of common sense and fair judgment as determined not by the worm eaten volumes of past ages, but by the most illuminating discoveries of modern science.

The volume consists of two parts, Book I and Book II. Book I gives a detailed account of the method of procedure used in making the "psychogram", the cross section of the adolescent offender from the medical, social and psychological viewpoints, in order to determine what the author calls "the essential fact"—that is, the personality of the examinee. From this psychogram are formulated the diagnosis, the analysis of the present situation, and the prognosis or suggestion for treatment. Dr. Healy's criticism of the Binet tests as of limited value because of their failure to reveal special capabilities or aberrational tendencies, or to give a clue to the economic or social environment, is especially timely. The statistics of causes are of great value and impress the reader with the saneness of his viewpoint and the soundness of the judgment used in the interpretation of the data gained. Here again his consideration is of the delinquent as an individual, differing from the normal, now in some respects, now in others. He warns his readers that there is no such thing as criminalistic inheritance apart from some otherwise significant physical or mental trait which forms the basis of delinquency. As causes, "now mental, now social, now physical" factors are uppermost. He finds much overlapping of types and groups.

Book II on "Cases, Types, Causative Factors", gives a general survey of the causative factors of delinquency. Dr. Healy says, "We present our concrete data for the use of judges, officials of probation, parole or pardon departments, for institution officers, professional people, and all others who should have close scientific understanding of what makes for criminalistic proclivities". He cites many cases to illustrate his two aims (1) the protection of society, and (2) the improvement of the criminal. In the various chapters of this book he classifies with remarkable clearness the factors relating to delinquency into such groups as antenatal, natal, postnatal, physical, mental and social. In this connection he defines delinquency as "the product of a personal reaction to a given environment". He looks upon uncongeniality in the home, upon the mental imagery produced by pictures, upon craving for adventure, evil association, sexual indulgence, mental conflict and repression as dynamic in mental life and as strong factors in forming a criminalistic mental habit. In the chapters on "Mental Defects" he strikes a new note in the recognition of (1) a group of feeble-minded with special abilities either socially or non-socially insignificant, (2) a group, not feeble-minded but with defects in special mental abilities, and (3) a group characterized by mental dullness from physical conditions. He has adopted Dr. Adolf Meyer's term of "psychic constitutional inferiority" for a group "recognized by chronic abnormal social and mental reaction to the ordinary condi-

tions of life, on the part of one who cannot be classified in any of the groups of the insanities, neuroses, or of the mental defectives.

Throughout both books he urges the legal profession to consider the mental *status* in determining the disposition and treatment of offenders even while making the individual case serve as a warning. He holds that defective self-control is no excuse for legal freedom. He heartily endorses probation, parols, suspension of fine or sentence, and the development of constructive measures—to prevent repetition of the act by upbuilding the powers of inhibition. To both psychologists and jurists the discussion of the so-called "moral imbecile" is especially interesting. The author asserts that, although he has been industriously looking for one, he has not yet found a single case in which the basic trouble was not mental deficiency or some form of aboration or in which the individual was not a victim of environmental conditions, or of some sort of mental conflict and therefore assignable to some other definite class. Throughout this work, Dr. Healy avoids the duplication of material found in other texts, and gives detailed and pertinent references to such works as may serve to supplement his treatise. This text book of Dr. Healy's, together with the works listed as foot-notes and in the comprehensive bibliography found in Appendix A, would cover an exhaustive study of criminalism in its varied aspects. The thinking public owes Dr. Healy a great debt for giving them the valuable results of his painstaking labors in so clear and instructive a form.

Eleanor Larrabee Lattimore.

*Psychological Laboratory,
University of Pennsylvania.*

THE LAW AND PRACTICE IN BANKRUPTCY UNDER THE NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT OF 1898. By William Miller Collier. Tenth Edition by Frank D. Gilbert. Pp. lxxx and 1513. Albany, N. Y.: Matthew Bender & Co., 1914.

Ten editions of Collier on Bankruptcy have appeared within sixteen years. Hardly had the Bankruptcy Act of 1898 been passed, when several text books appeared to lend first aid to the stricken practitioner—among them the first edition of Collier, the second one of which followed within less than three months. It was one of the most popular books of the legal year. Since that time Collier has successfully struggled with its rivals for the favor of the bankruptcy bar, and today is a recognized and approved hand book.

The present (tenth) edition is printed on thin bible paper, whose transparency would make continuous reading, were the book intended for this purpose, trying to the eyes. This edition is virtually a reprint of the ninth edition, with additional pages, paragraphs and foot-notes inserted. The pagination of the ninth edition has been retained. The statement is made in the preface that the book includes citations and quotations from all cases reported in the American Bankruptcy Reports down to and including Volume 31. The list of exemption cases, arranged according to States, might also be brought up to date, the latest citation being from 23 A. B. R. *D. W. A.*

REPORTS OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, VOLUME XXXIX, 1914. Edited by W. Thomas Kemp, Assistant Secretary. Pp. 1170. Baltimore, Md.: The Lord Baltimore Press, 1914.

This volume is a compilation of the proceedings of the American Bar Association at its annual meeting held at Washington, D. C., on October 20, 21 and 22, 1914. It is primarily a book of reference; it sets forth the minutes of the various sessions, the reports of the various committees and the list of members. But in addition to this information it contains matter of interest and assistance to every lawyer—the addresses delivered before the associa-